



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR 19 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 19

WEST COAST OF TURKEY—SAMOS STRAIT TO IZMIR

Plan.—This sector describes the Turkish coast between Samos Strait and the port of Izmir. The islands lying in the approach to Izmir Korfezi. The general descriptive sequence is from S to N.

Nisos Samos

19.1 Nisos Samos (37°45'N., 26°50'E.), separated from the Turkish coast by Samos Strait, is a mountainous island fronted in several places by small islets. Oros Kerketevs, the summit of the island, is 1,434m high and stands near the W end. This mountain has three barren peaks composed of white rock which, in sunlight, give the appearance of snow. The W peak is slightly higher than the others and a small chapel stands on the S peak. Oros Karvounis stands near the middle of the island. This prominent mountain is 1,150m high, round-topped, and has wooded sides.

Akra Ayios Dhomenikos (37°41'N., 26°35'E.), a bold cape, forms the SW extremity of the island and is marked by a light.

Kolpos Marathokambou, a bight, indents the S side of the island and lies E of Akra Ayios Dhomenikos. Anchorage is not recommended in this bight due to the dangerous squalls which blow down from the mountains during N winds. The village of Marathokambos stands on a hill near the head of the bight and is fronted by a small craft harbor protected by breakwaters.

Limin Kalovasi (37°48'N., 26°41'E.), a small quayed harbor, lies on the NW coast of the island and is protected by two breakwaters. There are general depths of up to 4m in the harbor. The main quay is 80m long and has depths of 3.6 to 5.6m alongside. Small vessels up to 5.5m can be accommodated. The entrance is 145m wide, but the fairway considered safe for vessels with the maximum draft is only 55m wide. Pilotage is not compulsory, but pilots are available and local knowledge is recommended. The town stands 1 mile E of the harbor. Vessels can anchor in depths of 27 to 37m, sand and weed, about 0.2 mile NW of the head of the W breakwater.

Ormos Vathi (Samos) (37°45'N., 26°58'E.) indents the E end of the N coast of the island. This large inlet is entered between Akra Kendron and Akra Kotzikas, 1 mile NE. A light is shown from a structure, 5m high, standing 0.3 mile E of Akra Kotzikas. The shores of the inlet are bordered by wooded hills and the land at the head is low. The town of Vathi stands along the E side of the head and extends inland.

A power station stands close E of the village of Kokkaruion, 1.5 miles WNW of Akra Kendron, the W entrance point. It is fronted by an offshore tanker berth which consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the coast by a submarine pipeline.

A small quayed harbor fronts the town and is protected by a mole. It has depths of 2 to 8m alongside and is mostly used by small craft and ferries. Vessels usually anchor off the harbor in

depths of 5 to 18m, mud. The inner part of the inlet provides anchorage in depths of 10 to 38m, good holding ground.

Akra Prason (37°47'N., 27°04'E.) is the E extremity of a rugged and cliffy peninsula which rises to a height of 373m. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 11m, lies about 0.2 mile E of this point.

Akra Gatos (37°43'N., 27°04'E.), the SE extremity of Nisos Samos, is marked by a light. Akra Fonias, also marked by a light, is located 5.7 miles WSW of Akra Gatos. Akra Asprokavos is located 4.3 miles SW of Akra Fonias and is fronted by a small islet, an above-water rock, and several shoal patches which lie up to 0.7 mile seaward.

Pithagorion (Tigani) (37°41'N., 26°57'E.), a small harbor, lies close W of Akra Fonias and is protected from the SW by a breakwater. A conspicuous fortified monastery and a church stand near the shore close W of the root of the breakwater. The N side of the breakwater is quayed and has depths of 5 to 8m alongside. The harbor can accommodate small craft and coasters of up to 500 dwt. During N winds, anchorage is available in any convenient depths within the bights lying E and W of the harbor.

Caution.—A small restricted area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies within Kolpos Marathokambou. It has been established for the purpose of detonating explosives.

From March to October, winds from the NW predominate and often send a heavy swell into Ormos Vathi.

Samos Strait

19.2 Samos Strait (37°41'N., 27°00'E.), known as Dilek Bogazi by the Turks, separates Nisos Samos from the large promontory of Samsun Dagı. The SW entrance lies between Akra Asprokavos and Tavsan Adası, 5.6 miles E, which is described in Sector 18. The NE entrance lies between Akra Gatos and Zeytin Burnu, 1.8 mile S.

Baytak Adası (37°41'N., 27°01'E.), a small islet, lies in the strait 3 miles E of Akra Fonias. It is 16m high and marked by a light shown from a prominent tower, 7m high.

Vessels proceeding through the strait may pass to the S or N of Baytak Adası. The N fairway is usually preferred as it is wider. However, it is subject to heavy tide rips and a shoal, with a least depth of 9m, lies 0.5 mile NE of the islet. During N winds, the squalls in this strait are reported to be not as strong as those experienced off the W end of Nisos Samos. The current in the narrows of the strait usually sets E, sometimes at a rate of 3 knots. In the passage to the S of Baytak Adası, the current occasionally sets W.

In Samos Strait the current usually sets E, and sometimes attains a velocity of 3 to 4 knots; S of Baytak Adası the current, at times sets in a W direction.

The border between Greece and Turkey lies in the vicinity of the strait and passes to the N of Baytak Adası.

Kusadasi Korfezi

19.3 Kusadasi Korfezi (37°55'N., 27°05'E.), a large gulf, indents the Turkish coast and lies between the NE entrance of Samos Strait and Doganbey Burnu, 22 miles NNW.

Arslan Burnu (37°49'N., 27°14'E.), located at the SE side of the gulf, is a prominent point. A conspicuous tower stands 0.4 mile ENE of this point. An isolated hill, surmounted by the prominent ruins of a fort, stands near the shore 2.5 miles SE of this point.

Yalanci Burnu, 21m high and cliffy, is located 2.1 miles N of Arslan Burnu. The coast between is fronted by reefs which extend up to about 1 mile seaward.

Kusadasi (37°52'N., 27°15'E.), a town, stands partly on level ground and partly on the slope of a hill at the head of a bay which lies between Yalanci Burnu and Akburun, 1.3 miles NE. The town is fronted by a small commercial harbor, a fishing vessel basin, and a yacht marina.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor has two main piers. The old pier is 239m long and has depths of 7.3 to 11.5m alongside. The new pier is 208m long and has depths of 9 to 12m alongside. General cargo and passenger vessels with drafts of up to 10m can be accommodated.

The port also includes an offshore oil terminal which lies 0.5 mile E of Aslan Burnu. It consists of several mooring buoys and is connected to the shore by a submarine pipeline.

Aspect.—Akburun consists of a remarkable, projecting white cliff which is surmounted by a conspicuous hotel. Guvercin Adasi, a small islet, lies 0.3 mile NE of Yalanci Burnu and is joined to the mainland by a causeway. A prominent tower is situated near the middle of this islet and a light is shown from a prominent structure, 8m high, standing at its NW end.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for foreign vessels exceeding 150 grt and Turkish vessels over 500 grt. Pilots can be contacted on VHF channels 12 and 16, and board close outside the harbor. It is reported that pilotage is not compulsory for berthing at the oil terminal. However, it is recommended and available from Izmir by prior request.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor off the port in depths of 27 or 29m, soft mud, between Guvercin Adasi and Akburun. The roadstead is exposed to winds from N, through W, to SW. During the summer, the sea breezes invariably blow, sometimes with considerable strength, and almost always cause a heavy swell. Although the holding ground is good, the anchorage is not considered safe for large vessels. Small craft with local knowledge may obtain shelter to leeward of Guvercin Adasi.

19.4 Kavo Mikron Taliane (37°58'N., 27°15'E.) is located 6.5 miles N of Kusadasi. A prominent ruined bridge is situated 0.2 mile E of this point and Kucuk Menderes Nehri empties into the gulf 1.7 miles SSE of it. The land in the vicinity of the river mouth is low and covered with rushes. Stone embankments, which once confined the river, are still visible in many places. The ruins of the ancient port of Ephesus stand 3.5 miles E of the river mouth.

In fine weather, temporary anchorage may be obtained in depths of less than 18m on the coastal bank about 0.8 mile SW

of the ruined bridge. Vessels are advised to take frequent soundings when approaching this roadstead.

Doganbey Burnu (38°02'N., 26°52'E.) is the N entrance point of the gulf. Doganbey Limani (Lebedos Liman), a large bay, is entered E of this point and is completely open to the S. It is backed by mountains, 400 to 800m high, standing 3 to 4 miles inland. Buyukcay (Malkeji River) flows into the bay through a small delta lying 4 miles NW of Sunger Burnu, the E entrance point. Sican Adasi, an islet, lies 0.5 mile offshore near the mouth of this river. Kisik Yarimadasi, a round promontory, lies at the head of the bay and is joined to the shore by a sandy neck. Several prominent ruins stand on Kisik Yarimadasi and on the shore of the bay to the NW.

Kormen Adasi a rocky islet, lies close WSW of Doganbey Burnu.

Doganbey Adasi (38°02'N., 26°54'E.), an islet, lies 0.7 mile SSE of Doganbey Burnu. It is 52m high, fronted by several above-water rocks, and is marked by a light.

Sigacik Korfezi

19.5 Sigacik Korfezi (38°07'N., 26°45'E.), a large bay, is entered between Doganbey Burnu and Teke Burnu, 14 miles WNW. The depths within this bay, except near the shore and in the NE corner, are considerably deep.

Ciftekale Adasi, an islet, lies close offshore, 1.2 miles NW of Doganbey Burnu. It is 58m high, joined to the coast by a partly-submerged causeway, and surmounted by a prominent ruined castle. Malkaya Burnu, located 6 miles N of Ciftekale Adasi, consists of conspicuous green cliffs. Kucuk Adalar, an islet with conspicuous white cliffs, lies 0.5 mile S of the extremity of a rocky tongue which projects from the coast 1.4 miles NW of Malkaya Burnu.

Sigacik (38°12'N., 26°47'E.), a village, stands at the SE head of a narrow inlet which is entered at the NE part of the bay. The entrance to the inlet is not easily distinguished from a distance, but a deep valley, located 2.5 miles W, is prominent and appears as an opening in the land. The village is enclosed by a wall and fronted by a castle. A prominent mosque stands close SE of the castle.

An islet, marked by a light, lies close off the S entrance point of the inlet. During good weather, vessels can anchor in depths of 27 to 37m, WSW of the light. The village is fronted by a small craft harbor, protected by a mole, and a yacht marina. Small vessels can anchor in the middle of the inlet in a depth of 14m, sand and mud, with good holding ground.

Teke Burnu (38°06'N., 26°36'E.), the NW entrance point of the bay, is the S extremity of a bold headland, 363m high, which is prominent when viewed from any direction. A main light is shown from a structure, 8m high, standing on this point. It is reported that baffling winds are frequently experienced in the vicinity of the point. A group of conspicuous white cliffs are located on the W side of the bay, 5 miles NNE of this point.

Sigacik Korfezi to Khios Strait

19.6 Ak Burun (38°16'N., 26°14'E.) is located 20 miles NW of Teke Burnu at the SE side of the entrance to Khios Strait. The coast between is indented by numerous bays and inlets, some of which afford shelter.

Sarpdere Limani, a small bay, is entered 5.6 miles NW of Tele Burnu. It is exposed to SW winds, but affords shelter to small craft with local knowledge.

Mersin Korfezi (38°12'N., 26°26'E.), entered 3.5 miles WNW of Sarpdere Limani, affords shelter from all but SSE winds. The entrance to this bay is fronted by Dumbelek Adalari, a group of three islets. Cigdem Adasi, the S and outer islet, lies 1 mile S of the W entrance point. An above-water rock, painted white, lies almost in the middle of the entrance channel. The fairway, about 300m wide, passing E of this rock is normally used and has a least depth of 17m. Small craft with local knowledge generally anchor off the NE shore near the head of this bay, in a depth of 20m.

Alacati Limani (38°14'N., 26°23'E.), a large inlet, has high land on both sides, but is low and marshy at the head. Bozalan Burnu, the E entrance point, is 45m high, fronted by a prominent white cliff, and marked by a light. A prominent hill, 216m high, and a sharp peak, 81m high, stand 2.5 miles NNE and 1.5 miles WNW, respectively, of the light. The shores of this inlet are fringed by shallow banks and a drying area fronts the head. Vessels can anchor in convenient depths within the inlet. The bottom is mud with good holding ground. Local knowledge is advisable. It is reported that the shallow banks, on a clear bright day, are plainly indicated by the discoloration of the water.

Nisos Khios

19.7 Nisos Khios (38°20'N., 26°00'E.), a rocky and mountainous island, is separated from the Turkish mainland by Khios Strait. Pelinaion Oros (Mount Elias), the conspicuous summit of the island, is 1,297m high and rises near the N end. It has precipitous cliffs and a conical peak. From this summit, the mountains gradually decrease in height, terminating in a hill, 293m high, at the S end of the island. The hills consist mostly of red marble with white streaks.

In the vicinity of Nisos Khios the winds are variable in winter, but N and SW winds are the most frequent. From April to October, N winds predominate. In the fall and winter, NE winds are sometimes strong, causing considerable swell.

Akra Mastikho (38°09'N., 26°01'E.), the S extremity of the island, is a bold headland which shows up well at night.

Off the S end of Nisos Khios the current is strong and uncertain in direction, but in Ormos Kalamotis and along the W side of the island, it usually sets N.

Nisos Venetiko, a conspicuous and conical islet, lies 1.2 miles S of the headland and is marked by a main light. An isolated shoal, with a depth of 13m, is reported to lie about 10.5 miles SW of the light.

Akra Mesta (38°15'N., 25°52'E.), fronted by a small and rocky islet, is the W extremity of the S part of the island.

Ormos Mesta (38°18'N., 26°56'E.), an inlet, is entered 4 miles NE of Akra Mesta and provides shelter to small craft with local knowledge. The W entrance point of this inlet is marked by a light and surmounted by an ancient watchtower. Spits, with below-water rocks and depths of less than 9m, extend up to about 100m N of both of the entrance points. The inlet is deep in its outer part and a fairway, with a depth of 10m, leads to the head where two quays front the shore. The N quay is 120m long and has depths of 6.8 to 7.8m alongside and

the S quay is 150m long and has depths of 5.1 to 6.6m alongside. A T-headed pier fronts the settlement of Limenas which stands at the head of the inlet. Its head is 15m long and has a depth of 3.3m alongside. Small craft with local knowledge can anchor in depths of 10 to 20m between 200 and 400m from the head of the inlet.

19.8 Ormos Volissos (38°28'N., 25°55'E.), a small and shallow harbor, lies 10 miles N of Ormos Mesta. It is protected by a breakwater and is used by small craft and fishing boats. A village, with a prominent castle, stands on a hill 1 mile N of the harbor. Vessels can anchor about 0.5 mile S of the castle.

Akra Melanios (38°33'N., 25°50'E.), the NW extremity of Nisos Khios, is fronted by a coastal bank and surmounted by a round tower. During SE gales, the squalls descending from the hills to the E of this point are reported to be severe.

Akra Anapomera (38°36'N., 26°00'E.), the N extremity of the island, is the termination of a spur which extends N from the summit of the island. Nisis Gertis lies 0.4 mile offshore, 1 mile E of the point. This small and rocky islet is marked by a light.

Akra Vamvakas (38°34'N., 26°08'E.) is located 5.3 miles ESE of Nisis Gertis. Nisis Glastri, a small rocky islet, lies 0.5 mile E of this point and is fronted by a reef.

Ormos Marmaro, a small bay, is entered 1 mile W of Akra Vamvakas. Vessels may anchor in a depth of 13m within this bay, but it should be avoided, except in cases of emergency, as it is very exposed and subject to violent squalls. A quay, 70m long, is situated at the head of the bay and has depths of up to 4m alongside. Nisis Margarita, an islet, lies close off the E entrance point of the bay and is marked by a light at the NW side.

Nisis Strovillo (38°33'N., 26°10'E.), a conspicuous conical islet, lies close off Akra Ayia Paraskevi, the NE extremity of Nisos Khios, and is marked by a main light.

Nisis Ayois Stefanos, a low islet, lies 5 miles S of Nisis Strovillo and fronts two inlets which indent the E side of the island and provide shelter to small craft with local knowledge.

19.9 Khios (Chios) (38°22'N., 26°08'E.) (World Port Index No. 42820), a small port, lies midway along the E coast of the island. The harbor fronts the town and is protected by breakwaters.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor has 750m of total quayage with depths of up to 8m alongside. Small cargo vessels and passenger ferries with drafts of up to 6.1m can be accommodated.

Aspect.—The town contains several churches and tall buildings which are conspicuous from seaward. The citadel, the old walled part of the town, stands N of the harbor. Several quarries of red firestone are situated in the vicinity of the town. A prominent gray tower stands close W of the root of the N breakwater and the tower of the cathedral stands on the SW side of the harbor.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is compulsory for all foreign vessels. Pilots can be contacted on VHF channel 12.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is available off the harbor up to 0.5 mile S and up to 2 miles N of the entrance, but the depths fall away steeply from the shore. The recommended berth for large vessels is in depths of 22 to 33m, mud, about 0.7 mile NE

of the citadel. The bottom nearer the harbor is composed of soft mud and the holding ground is poor.

Akra Ayia Eleni (38°20'N., 26°10'E.) is located 2.5 miles SSE of Khios. The coast between is fronted by a shallow bank which extends up to about 0.5 mile seaward in places. This point is low, rugged, and rises to a round hill which is surmounted by an old tower. A prominent power station stands 0.5 mile W of the point and a group of oil tanks is situated 0.3 mile NW of it. Several mooring buoys, for the use of tankers, front this group of tanks and lie close offshore.

Akra Nenita is located 6.2 miles SSW of Akra Ayia Eleni. This point is formed by steep, white cliffs with flat tops, and is surmounted by a ruined tower on its S side.

Megalos Limnionas, a large bay, is entered N of Akra Nenita and affords convenient anchorage for small vessels which are unable to proceed through Khios Strait during strong N winds. Vessels can anchor in depths of 15 to 18m, sand and weed, in the N part of the bay.

Ormos Kalamotis, lying 4 miles SW of Akra Nenita, also affords anchorage in its N part in depths of 26 to 29m, sand and weed. A conspicuous conical hill, surmounted by a ruined monastery, stands 3 miles NNE of Akra Mastikho, the SW entrance point of the bay.

Nisos Psara

19.10 Nisos Psara (38°35'N., 25°35'E.) is a small island with a summit, 531m high, standing near its N end.

Akra Ayios Yeoryios (38°32'N., 25°37'E.), the SE extremity of the island, is fringed by a shallow bank. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing on this point.

Akra Trifilli, the S extremity of a narrow peninsula, is located 2.2 miles W of Akra Ayios Yeoryios. Limin Psaran is entered E of this peninsula and the village of Psara stands at its head. The village is fronted by a small craft harbor, protected by two moles. A conspicuous church stands close W of the harbor entrance and several windmills stand on the peninsula N of Akra Trifilli.

Anchorage within Limin Psaran is considered secure during the summer. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor in a depth of 14m, good holding ground, about 0.3 mile ESE of the small harbor. Vessels can also anchor in a depth of 22m about 0.5 mile SE of the harbor.

Nisis Andipsara (38°11'N., 26°30'E.), an islet, lies 1.5 miles W of the SW end of Nisos Psara and is 150m high.

North of Nisos Psara the current may set very strongly, making it advisable to give this side of the island a wide berth. Along the E coast of the island the most common current direction is N while along the W coast, the current is S. However, these may be reversed, particularly along the W coast, where the flow may often be N.

Khios Strait

19.11 Khios Strait (38°25'N., 26°15'E.), known as Cesme Bogazi by the Turks, separates the Turkish mainland from Nisos Khios. The W side of the strait is formed by the E side of Nisos Khios which has previously been described.

In Khios Strait the current sets strongly N with S winds, especially after N or NE winds.

Ak Burun (38°16'N., 26°14'E.), consisting of moderately high white cliffs, is the SE entrance point of the strait. Anchorage can be taken by vessels, which are unable to proceed through the strait during N winds, to the SE of this point in any convenient depth, sandy bottom.

Caution.—A dangerous wreck lies about 2 miles SSE of Ak Burun.

Fener Adasi (Sungukaya Adasi) (38°18'N., 26°12'E.) lies in the middle of the S part of the strait, 2.4 miles NW of Ak Burun. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 8m high, standing on the summit of this small islet.

Detached shoals with depths of 10m and 9.1m lie about 0.5 mile WSW and 0.4 mile NE, respectively, of the light.

Bogaz Adasi, an islet, lies 0.7 mile E of Fener Adasi. The fairways of the passages leading E and W of these two islets are clear of dangers.

19.12 Nisoi Oinousai (38°31'N., 26°15'E.), lying at the N entrance of the strait, consists of a group of two islands and several islets. Small craft with local knowledge can obtain shelter within several inlets formed between these islands and islets.

Nisis Pasha, the E island of the group, is marked by a light at its SE end. Nisis Vatos, the S islet of the group, lies close S of the S end of Nisis Pasha and is 43m high.

Nisis Oinousai, the largest and W island of the group, is 182m high. Limin Oinousson, a small bay, fronts the village of Oinoussa which stands on the S shore of the island. This village is fronted by a small craft harbor used by local ferries. This bay, which affords good shelter, is protected from the S by a group of three small islets and two breakwaters. Small craft with local knowledge can enter and obtain good anchorage within the bay.

Egri Liman Channel (38°31'N., 26°20'E.), leads between the E side of Nisis Pasha and the mainland coast. This strait is 3.5 miles wide, deep, and is generally frequented by traffic on through passage.

Dhiavlos Spalmatori (38°33'N., 26°10'E.) leads between the W side of Nisis Oinousai and the NE coast of Nisos Khios. This strait has a least width of 0.9 mile and the fairway is deep and clear.

19.13 Bati Burnu (38°18'N., 26°14'E.) is located on the E side of the strait, 1.6 miles N of Ak Burnu. This point is fronted by rocks and the coast to the NE is formed by prominent chalk cliffs. During strong S winds, anchorage can be obtained in the bay lying NE of Bati Burnu in depths of 18 to 22m, coarse sand and good holding ground.

Fener Burnu, a red point, is located 3 miles NE of Bati Burnu. It is fronted by a shallow bank and marked by a light.

Kaloyeri Sigleri (38°20'N., 26°16'E.), a rocky shoal, lies on a shallow bank 0.7 mile NW of Fener Burnu. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 9m high, standing on a rock, awash, near the middle of the shoal.

Cesme (38°19'N., 26°18'E.), a small quayed harbor, lies at the SE head of Cesme Korfezi, a bay, which is entered NE of

Fener Burnu. A conspicuous stone arch stands on the SW side of Kara Dag Burnu, a broad headland, which is located 0.5 mile ESE of Fener Burnu. The town of Cesme stands on a slope at the E side of the bay. A prominent castle is situated in the town and a conspicuous television tower stands on a ridge close N of it. The harbor is protected from the NW by a rubble breakwater. It has depths of up to 4m alongside and is used by small craft, coasters, and local ferries. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 22m about 0.3 mile NE of Fener Burnu.

Uc Burunlar (38°23'N., 26°17'E.) is the low extremity of a narrow sloping promontory. Several rocks lie on a shallow bank, with a least depth of 2.8m, which extends up to 1.6 miles N of this point.

Toprak Adasi (38°23'N., 26°16'E.), a small islet, lies 0.9 mile NNW of Uc Burunlar. It is composed of loose red stones and is marked by a light.

19.14 Ildir Korfezi (38°24'N., 26°23'E.), a gulf, indents the SE side of Khios Strait and is fronted by Kumuthi Sigleri, a group of rocky patches and islands. The gulf lies between Uc Burunlar and Colak Burnu, 6.5 miles NE. The SW part of the gulf is a resort area. Numerous prominent buildings and hotels are situated along the coast and several small craft harbors and yacht marinas front the shore.

Kara Ada, 218m high, lies 2.4 miles W of Colak Burnu and is the largest island of the Kumuthi Sigleri group. Uzan Ada, consisting of two islets and several shoal patches, lies 1 mile SW of the SW end of Kara Ada. Toprak Ada, 105m high, is located 1 mile SW of Colak Burnu and is the outer islet lying off the SE side of Kara Ada.

The N passage leading into the gulf lies between Colak Burnu and Toprak Ada. The fairway has a least width of 0.6 mile and is deep. The W passage leads SW of Uzan Ada. The fairway has a least width of 1.5 miles and a least depth of 14m.

Gerence Korfezi, a bay, indents the NE side of the gulf and provides anchorage in its NW part. Ufak Ada lies 3.6 miles SSE of Colak Burnu. This small islet is marked by a light and is the outer of several islets lying off the S shore of the gulf.

Colak Burnu (38°27'N., 26°24'E.), the N entrance point of the gulf, is the S extremity of Teke Dagi, a promontory which rises to a height of 312m.

Kara Burum (38°40'N., 26°22'E.), fronted by rocks, is the NW extremity of Karaburun Yarimadasi, a large peninsula, which has bold and high coasts and lies along the NE side of Khios Strait. A main light is shown from a prominent structure, 13m high, standing on this point.

Komur Burnu, formed by the E end of a steep cliff, is located 2.8 miles NE of Kara Burum. This point is fronted by rocks and is the N extremity of Karaburun Yarimadasi.

Kanlikaya Burnu, a bold and dark point, is located 2.7 miles E of Komur Burnu.

Izmir Korfezi

19.15 Izmir Korfezi (38°33'N., 26°45'E.) is located between Karaburun Yarimadasi and the mainland coast. The entrance of this gulf is considered to lie between Kanlikaya Burnu and Aslan Burnu, 13 miles ENE. The width of the gulf varies, but narrows as the inner part is approached. The shores differ greatly in character. The W side of the gulf is high and

steep, while the E side is mostly low and backed by a plain. The S shore is backed by high hills and fronted by several islands. Several conspicuous peaks rise within the mountain chain which extends along the peninsula at the W side and are visible from a considerable distance. Several small craft and fishing boat harbors lie along the shores of this gulf.

Winds—Weather.—In Izmir Korfezi, the strong sea breezes of summer force the water towards the head of the gulf. When the wind falls, a W set out of the gulf can attain a velocity of up to 1.5 knots.

The land and sea breezes are well-developed during the summer. The sea breeze is from the SW and NW and, from May to September, blows regularly from about 1000 until sunset. Its average velocity is 14 knots, but may exceed 22 knots when aided by a gradient for W winds. It causes a short, troublesome sea.

During the winter, the strongest winds are from the NW. Once every 2 or 3 years the winds may reach gale force, but they do not last long. Near Saip Iskela, SE winds sometimes blow strongly out of the gulf.

19.16 Buyukada (38°40'N., 26°31'E.) lies off the NE shore of the gulf, 2.2 miles ESE of Kanlikaya Burnu. This islet is 45m high and has a steep white cliff at its SW end. A main light is shown from a structure, 10m high, standing on the NE side of the islet.

Foca (38°40'N., 26°45'E.), a small town, stands on the E side of Foca Limani, a small bay, which indents the E side of the gulf, 4.3 miles S of Aslan Burnu. The coast between is fronted by several islets and shoals which extend up to about 1 mile offshore. Fener Adasi lies on the N side of the entrance to the bay, 4.2 miles SSW of Aslan Burnu. This small islet is marked by a light at its W side. The shores of the inner part of the bay are fringed by a shallow bank and the NE side is quayed. Small craft and fishing vessels with local knowledge can anchor in a depth of 18m within the bay. A light is shown from the N extremity of a small promontory which projects from the S shore of the bay.

Deve Burnu, 34m high, is a small, dark, and cliffy peninsula lying on the S side of the entrance to Foca Limani. It is connected to the mainland by a low and sandy isthmus and resembles an island.

Venedik Kayalari (38°37'N., 26°45'E.) lies 0.6 mile offshore, 2.3 miles SSE of Deve Burnu. This dangerous reef has parts above water and is marked by a light.

19.17 Leventler Limani (38°38'N., 26°45'E.), a small inlet, is entered close NE of Venedik Kayalari and several jetties, with depths of 3.8 to 6m alongside, project from the shore at its head.

Kapan Burnu, located 5.3 miles SE of Venedik Kayalari, is the W extremity of the low shore on the NE side of the gulf. A bank, with depths of less than 7m, extends up to 0.7 mile W of this point. The shore in this vicinity is backed by several lagoons and fisheries.

Cilazman Burnu (38°27'N., 26°54'E.) lies on the SE side of the gulf at the N side of the entrance to Izmir Limani. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.7 mile SW of this point and marks the coastal bank in this vicinity.

Cali Burnu is located 2.5 miles SE of Cilazman Burnu and a jetty extends 0.4 mile SSW from it. Pelican Banks, with depths liable to change, fronts this point and is marked by a lighted buoy moored about 0.9 mile S of the seaward end of the jetty.

19.18 Uzan Ada (38°30'N., 26°43'E.), 202m high, is the largest island lying in the gulf. It is located midway between the shores and fronted in many places by rocks and shoals.

Isareis Burnu, the N end of a narrow tongue of land, forms the N extremity of the island. A light is shown from a framework structure, 6m high, standing 0.8 mile SE of this point. A prominent radio mast stands on the E side of the island, 1.6 miles SSE of the light.

A detached shoal, marked by a lighted buoy, lies 1.4 miles SW of Keric Burnu, the SE extremity of the island. This shoal has a least depth of 4.3m and is located on the S side of Mentec Gecidi, the passage which leads between the S side of the island and the mainland.

A prominent radio mast stands on the S side of Uzan Ada, 1.2 miles NW of Keric Burnu. A bay indents the SW side of the island and a fueling pier projects from the head. This pier is 60m long and has a depth of 14.6m alongside. Numerous mooring buoys are situated within the bay.

Hekim Adasi, an islet, lies 1.2 miles SE of Keric Burnu and is 119m high at its S end.

19.19 Gulbahce Korfezi (38°26'N., 26°39'E.), a small gulf, lies in the SW part of Izmir Korfezi and can be approached via Mordogan Gecidi, which leads W of Uzan Ada, or via Mentec Gecidi and passing N or S of Hekim Adasi. An islet, 22m high, lies on a shallow bank at the head of this gulf. Vessels with local knowledge anchor within the coves indenting the shores of this gulf, but heavy squalls occasionally descend from the high land.

Cicek Adalari (38°24'N., 26°47'E.), a group of islets and rocks, lies off the SE shore of Izmir Korfezi. Yassica Ada, 38m high, is the E islet of the group and lies 2.3 miles SSE of Hekim Adasi. A light is shown from a structure standing on a rock lying 0.4 mile N of the N end of Yassica Ada.

19.20 Ura Limani (38°23'N., 26°46'E.), a bay, lies at the S end of Izmir Korfezi and is fronted by Cicek Adalari. Karantina Adasi, an islet, fronts the head of the bay and is connected to the shore by a causeway. A prominent hospital stands on this islet. Adacik, a small islet, lies 2.1 miles NW of Karantina Adasi and is also connected to the shore by a causeway. This islet is surmounted by a prominent hotel. Vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m about 0.5 mile SE of Adacik.

A main light is reported (1993) to be shown from Kayikbasi which is located on the S shore of the gulf, 4.8 miles E of Karantina Adasi.

Caution.—An area, within which navigation is prohibited without permission, fronts the entrance to Leventler Limani and may best be seen on the chart.

Anchoring near or approaching the coasts of Uzan Ada without permission is prohibited.

A spoil ground area, which may best be seen on the chart, lies 1.4 miles NE of Cicek Adalari.

Izmir (38°26'N., 27°08'E.)

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19.21 The port of Izmir (Smyrna) lies at the E end of Izmir Limani, a bay, which extends 10 miles E from Cali Burnu. The city of Izmir and its suburbs stand along the S side of the head of the bay and the town of Karsiyaka stands along the N side. The old inner harbor fronts the W side of the city and is protected by a detached breakwater. The new commercial harbor, known as Alsancak, fronts the N side of the city and consists of several large piers.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal rise is about 0.8m at springs and 0.1m at neaps. Winds from the S can increase the water level by up to 1.1m and winds from the N can cause it to decrease by the same amount.

Depths—Limitations.—The old inner harbor has depths of up to 7.9m alongside and is used by small craft and coasters.

An approach channel, about 1 mile long, leads to the new commercial harbor and is dredged to a depth of 12m (1980). The main facilities include 1,429m of quayage, with depths of 7 to 12m alongside, which provide five berths for general cargo and bulk vessels. There is also 1,050m of quayage, with depths of 12 to 13m alongside, which provide seven berths for container, ro-ro, and passenger vessels. Vessels of up to 11.8m draft can be accommodated.

Turan oil terminal is situated on the N shore of Izmir Limani and consists of two jetties which provide stern-to berths with depths of 5.2 and 7m. Tankers of up to 5.4m draft can be handled. In addition, an offshore oil berth, consisting of several mooring buoys, is situated 1 mile SW of the jetties. This berth lies in a depth of 10m and tankers of up to 9.8m draft can be handled.

Aspect.—The fairway within Izmir Limani leads between the shallow banks which front the shores and is marked by lighted buoys at its narrowest part. The city is conspicuous and stands at the foot of a hill, 186m high, which is surmounted by a prominent castle. A large and conspicuous grain elevator stands on the SW side of the commercial harbor.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory for vessels entering Izmir Limani, but vessels entering the bay for the first time or at night are advised to employ the services of a pilot. Pilots can be contacted on VHF and upon request will board S of Pelikan Banks.

Pilotage is compulsory for vessels exceeding 150 grt entering the inner harbor and pilots will board about 1.5 miles SW of the entrance to the dredged approach channel.

All vessels should send an ETA at least 24 hours in advance.

Anchorage.—The middle harbor area is spacious and vessels can anchor as convenient W or NW of the detached breakwater at the old inner harbor. A good berth lies in depths of 14 to 18m between 0.2 and 0.5 mile, good holding ground, NW of the breakwater.

An explosives anchorage area, the limits of which are indicated on the chart, lies in the N part of Izmir Limani.

Vessels must receive permission from the port authority prior to anchoring within the port. Vessels can anchor without permission, in a depth of 12m, in the E part of Goztepe Koyu, a bight, which lies on the S side of Izmir Limani, 2.5 miles SW of the old inner harbor.

Caution.—Vessels are reported to be experiencing difficulty in safely navigating the waters in the vicinity of Tuzla mud flats and caution is required in the waters lying between Cilazman Burnu and Pelikan Banks.

Several wrecks lie within the approaches to the port and may best be seen on the chart.

Several submarine cables lie across Izmir Limani and may best be seen on the chart.

A ferry runs between the N and S shores of the middle harbor.

It has been reported (1997) that depths in the approaches to Izmir may be as much as 3.1m shallower than charted.